

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Partly cloudy to-day and probably to-morrow; moderate temperature.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 40; lowest, 30.  
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

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IT SHINES FOR ALL

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## 5TH AVE. PASTOR TO EXPLAIN HIS LINKING FOR REDS

Dr. Percy Stickney Grant  
Will Appear Before the  
House Committee.  
"BUFORD, MAYFLOWER"  
Minister Sees No Difference  
Between Bolsheviks and  
Pilgrims.  
READY TO DEFEND STAND  
Wireless Received From Trans-  
port, Believed to Be Bound  
for Finland.

The Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant of the Church of the Ascension, on lower Fifth avenue, will be asked to explain before the House Committee on Immigration just what he meant when he compared the murderous Russian anarchists now on their way to the land of the Bolsheviks to the pious Pilgrim Fathers.

Dr. Grant's sermon, delivered before his congregation Sunday night, in which he said, "Deport the editors who deliberately suppress news, deport those who despise democracy and try to keep the people down, but do not deport our workmen," greatly aroused the ire of many public officials here yesterday, and Representative Albert Johnson and other members of the House committee were among his afternoon callers. To give him a full opportunity to explain his remarks they invited Dr. Grant to appear before their body in Washington and Dr. Grant accepted.

Last night, by way of justification of his remarks, Dr. Grant said to newspaper men over the telephone: "Why, the Baptists of New England were regarded as anarchists in Colonial days and the Quakers were regarded as patriots. The Congressmen have invited me to appear before them and I will do so at my own expense to express my views on the subject of deportations."

Likened Buford to Mayflower.  
Federal officials in answer to the pastor's assertion that the sailing of the Buford was laden with vicious plotters, might take on "an equal importance, if not an honor to the little band of Mayflower, the Union of Russian Workers," of which practically all of the deported band were members, and to which it was necessary for every one of them to subscribe before being admitted to the organization.

This manifesto says in part: "We must mercilessly destroy all remains of governmental authority and class domination, liberating prisoners, demolishing prisons and police offices—shoot, kill and burn the police, the army, the navy and all police officials. In the work of destruction we must be merciless."

It also contains the following interesting statements of the principles of the organization: "Hate is the basis of our struggle. But is this our fault? Cruel life pushes us into the fight and puts in our hands the hammer to smash enemies without mercy and attain our goal in a glorious revolution. We are not to be trifled with, not because it is not painful to us to be calling to bloody combat. No! No! But because there, far beyond the corpses of the dead, beyond the blood-covered battlefields, beyond the terrors of civil war, there already shines for us the beautiful, magnificent form of man without a god, without a master and free from authority."

"We hate religion because it lulls the spirit with lying tales, takes away courage and faith in the power of men, faith in the triumph of justice here on the earth and the goal—in a glorious revolution. Religion covers everything with fog; real evil becomes visionary, and visionary good a reality. It has always manifested slavery, grief and tears. And we declare war upon all gods and religious fables. We are atheists."

## INTERBORO MEN ASK WAGE JUMP OF 25 PER CENT.

Brotherhood Renews De-  
mand Postponed by Strike  
Agreement.  
FRIENDLY CONFERENCE  
Good Feeling on Both Sides  
but Present Arrangement  
Ends December 31.  
COMPANY LACKS MONEY  
Revenue Not Sufficient to  
Pay \$5,000,000 More, Says  
Hedley.

Formal demand for a second 25 per cent. increase in wages was made upon the Interborough Rapid Transit Company yesterday by the general committee of the Brotherhood of Interborough Rapid Transit Employees. While both the company officials and spokesmen for the fifty-four committeemen of the employees declared that the likelihood of another strike is remote, the demand was admittedly a renewal of the issue that brought about the strike last August.

Only a temporary settlement was made then. The car men's demand at that time was for a 50 per cent. increase, involving a \$10,000,000 additional expenditure from the company's treasury. A temporary agreement was reached whereby the men were to accept half of the demand and go back to work, leaving the question of the remaining 25 per cent. increase to a later date. Yesterday proved to be the later date.

The general committee remained in conference with Frank Hedley, president of the Interborough, from 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon until after 7 o'clock in the evening. At that hour both sides announced that complete harmony existed as well as the desired spirit of cooperation and that nothing in the nature of an ultimatum had been submitted. However, the car men declared that it was none the less a formal and real demand, and Mr. Hedley said frankly that the company did not have the money to pay any higher wages.

Agreement Expires Dec. 31.  
P. J. Connolly, vice-president of the Interborough Brotherhood, headed the committee representatives and submitted to the company a memorandum wherein the question of the additional 25 per cent. increase was made the leading issue and the least important questions relating to working conditions were postponed. This particular time was chosen for reopening the issue because the present working agreement with the company expires on December 31, he said. This agreement has been in effect for two years.

Another conference will be held in the middle of January. Connolly stated that no action will be taken by the brotherhood on any question of striking. He unhesitatingly gave as the reason for the demand the fact that money is not being paid for increases, so why shouldn't the railroad men?

M. J. Mangano, who is secretary of the brotherhood, amplified this declaration by saying that the car men are not just getting an increase, said he, "and that ought to include us."

While Mr. Hedley was unable to say what action the company would take upon the resurrected question, he was emphatic in declaring the company's pocketbook so drained now that even basic operating expenses and fixed charges are not being met. "We aren't taking in enough money now to keep the company in a solvent condition," he said, "and you can plainly see I don't know where the money is coming from."

## Clemenceau as President, Millerand for Premier

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and the Public Ledger.  
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LONDON, Dec. 22.—Information from Paris from usually reliable sources predicts the election of M. Clemenceau as the next President of the French Republic, with M. Millerand as Premier. Those who ought to know say that Andre Tardieu, brilliant though he may be, is unlikely to succeed Clemenceau. More than half the Chamber of Deputies are new members and Millerand is reported to have rounded up sufficient votes to place the "Tiger" in the Presidency. His reward is to be the Premiership.

## PROSKAUER NOT TO BE JURY AD

Declines Appointment As  
Legal Adviser in Letter to  
District Attorney.

## COOPERATION IS LACKING

Meanwhile Prediction Is Made  
That Legislature May Probe  
"Overshadowing Crime."

All doubt as to whether Joseph M. Proskauer, named for the post by Gov. Smith, would accept the appointment as legal adviser to the Extraordinary Grand Jury was set at rest yesterday when Mr. Proskauer wrote to District Attorney Swann definitely declining the appointment.

Gov. Smith suggested Mr. Proskauer's name to Mr. Swann after the Grand Jury had declined to work in cooperation with Mr. Swann and had declared its intention of establishing an "overshadowing crime" had been committed by some official in New York.

In his letter to Mr. Swann Mr. Proskauer said: "I acknowledge your letter of December 18 enclosing copy of your letter of that date to the Governor. From it I understand that you do not feel you can accede to the suggestion that you cooperate with me as a Special Assistant District Attorney by furnishing independent facilities for an investigation of the Grand Jury's charges."

"The situation thus created will not in my opinion enable me as such assistant to execute the Governor's purpose to dispose of the Grand Jury's complaints by an examination which by reason of its independence would impute full public confidence in the result. Therefore, with the Governor's approval, I respectfully decline the appointment and return the certificate herewith."

Various witnesses interested in the Grand Jury's activities predicted last night that a legislative investigation would supplant the Grand Jury in delving for the "overshadowing crime."

## \$2,000,000 FOR COOK FOR XMAS DINNER

Mary, in Police Cell, Worth  
That to Cook Man.

It remained last night for Almirando Portillo of 330 West 102d street, head of the cloak and suit manufacturing firm of A. Portillo & Co., at 1333 Broadway, to break all records by offering \$2,000,000 for a cook. As a matter of fact, he was able to get one for only \$100,000—the amount of bail he furnished the desk lieutenant in the West Forty-seventh street station for the person of Mary B. Scipio, a woman who rules the Portillo kitchen and who was hurried back there by her employer in a limousine. It happened this way:

Wednesday afternoon Mary went into the sub-postal station at 217 West Fifty-first street to see about getting off some Christmas packages. She had a dispute concerning her proper place in the line of waiting patrons with a woman who said she was Mrs. Dorothy Poyer, living in the Palace Hotel, 132 West Forty-fifth street. Mrs. Poyer called in a policeman and complained that Mary had slapped her and called her improper names. She was locked up in the West Forty-seventh street station.

As soon as Mr. Portillo heard of the disaster he hurried to the station house with his offer of \$2,000,000 for the release of his cook. "We are going to have a big Christmas reunion in my house and we must have her," he said. The desk lieutenant said that, no matter what happened, Mary would have to appear in the West Side court to-day, but he turned her over to Mr. Portillo for the purpose of getting this morning's breakfast after the cloak manufacturer had furnished a \$10,000 bond. Only \$500 was required strictly, but Mr. Portillo said he wanted to be on the safe side.

## FOE OF REDS IS FOUND IN SPIRIT OF MAYFLOWER

Kin of Pilgrim Fathers  
Told of Present Peril by  
Two Governors.  
LABOR AUTOCRACY HIT  
Plymouth Rock Landing  
and Buford's Sailing Two  
Greatest Dates.

## PLUMB PLAN LAID BARE

Serious Problems Discussed at  
Forefathers Day Dinner at  
Waldorf-Astoria.

The rugged virtues of the Pilgrim Fathers and the I-Won't-Work radicalism of these times were the themes in bold relief of many banquet speeches last night as folk of New England, verily of Mayflower ancestry, gathered more or less dryly to celebrate the 299th anniversary of the landing upon Plymouth Rock.

Fewer of the old tales, the old but never rusty tales, fair Frisella Mullins, who gave Capt. Standish the mitten because she liked a handsome man; of demure Love Brewster and quaint Desire Mixer; of the solemn, sober Brewsters and Bradfords and of the redoubtable Standish himself, were told this year because of weightier things that lie upon men's minds. Here in New York, at the Waldorf-Astoria, the New England Society, reviving the glories of its past, gave the largest and most brilliant Forefathers Day dinner since before the war, and gave opportunity to two Governors of note to speak their mind about the political and economic ills that now afflict society.

One of these, the Governor of West Virginia, John J. Cornwell, made a speech which for downrightness of expression and the knack of properly titling a spade made the banquetier's cup for the chief toasts. He told of the intolerance of a labor autocracy. Not that his speech was an attack against labor unions, for it was not.

Denounces All Radicals.  
Gov. Cornwell hit and hard at the foreign apawn who plot to overturn American democracy and seize all property because they are too shiftless to work, and his remedy in ten words was to round them up and send them out of the country. The Governor of Illinois, Frank O. Lowden, whose appearance was especially interesting because he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, touched upon similar topics, though more gently.

In Plymouth, Mass., former United States Senator Alvin S. Perceval, of Indiana, more recently celebrated as the biographer of John Marshall, made the anniversary address with more than a passing reference to the perils of the times. In Boston and elsewhere in the East, where the anniversary is naturally more widely observed, there were well-attended and interesting dinners, at all of which heavy emphasis was laid upon the forefathers' duty and the duty of the American to be wide awake and firm of purpose. The hard horse sense of the first settlers of New England were found suggestions for security and tranquility.

Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the group, was to the point and had with him the late Gov. Cornell and Lowden, Joseph C. Lincoln, famous teller of Cape Cod tales; Percival W. Clement, Governor of Vermont; John H. Bardeen, Governor of New Hampshire; Edward B. Fletcher, Howland Davis, A. Barton Hepburn, Dr. Edward L. Partridge, Dr. J. H. H. Moore, Benjamin B. O'Neil, Wignat, Brig.-Gen. Samuel McRobert, Viscount Davies, George Morgan Lewis, Lieut.-Col. Raleigh W. Greene, the Rev. Gustav A. Carstensen and Lieut. L. F. Burrough, U. S. N.

## Many Members and Guests

Among other members and guests present were James R. Sheffield, A. S. Frissell, Thomas A. Bucker, Frank Prebrey, William H. Porter, Henry F. Davison, Edward F. Pomeroy, Dwight W. Morrow, Daniel W. McGarrath, Rollin S. Woodruff, Franklin Murphy, Gov. Marcus H. Holcomb of Connecticut, Charles E. Rushmore, Charles A. Munsie, Samuel S. Conover, David B. Simpson, Hampden E. Tener, John V. Black, Eldon Bissell, Judge Mortimer C. Adams, George F. Baker, Vernon C. Brown, Governor of New York, Benjamin B. O'Neil, Henry W. Taft, E. L. Rosseter, Samuel W. Fairchild, Henry C. Quinby, Frank A. Vanderlip, William R. Wilcox, Lawrence P. Abbott, Howard Elliott, Daniel Willard, F. D. Underwood, Lindsay Russell, Dr. William S. Bryant, E. E. Smeathers and Henry W. Sackett.

The Governor of West Virginia told the New Englanders that he first read of their society back in 1856 when, in his humble mountain home in West Virginia, he read the speech made before the society that year by Henry W. Grady.

"I do not come," he went on, "bringing any new theories of government. I have no patent political nostrums to put upon the market. I have with me no cure-alls and no sensational national programme to launch upon a helpless and unexpecting public. On the other hand, it is my firm belief that one of the ailments from which the country is suffering at present is that it has been goaded with unbridled and indigestible political, social and economic theories during the past few years. The people have been educated toward the idea that they can live by legislation rather than by work; that they can prosper on theories and statutes rather than on production."

"It has been quite hard to get the average man to work."

## SENATORS HARD AT WORK TO END TREATY MUDDLE

Lodge Meets Underwood,  
Who Advocates Speedy  
Compromise Action.  
OTHER LEADERS BUSY  
Disposition Seen to Modify  
Some Reservations, but  
Not Article X.

## KNOX'S MOVE IS ATTACKED

Notice Served by Some Sena-  
tors That Treaty Must Have  
Right of Way.

By the Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Compromise efforts for ratification of the peace treaty moved forward with increasing impetus to-day when the leaders of both parties in the Senate, released from legislative duties by the holiday recess of Congress, entered actively into the negotiations for an agreement on reservations.

Notable in the day's long series of conciliation conferences was a meeting between Senator Lodge (Mass.), the Republican leader, and Senator Underwood (Ala.), a prominent Democratic advocate of a speedy compromise. They are said to have discussed the whole range of possibilities for bringing together on a common ground enough Senators to insure ratification.

In his talk with Senator Underwood Mr. Lodge had before him the views of the mild reservation group of Republicans, who presented to him at a conference yesterday a plea for support of the compromise negotiations that have been proceeding ever since the treaty failed of ratification at the last session of Congress.

Modifications in the language of the reservations as agreed on by the Senate majority are understood to have been suggested by the mild reservationists, although it was said the question of the language to be adopted would be left open for the present. Reservations of some open for the present. Reservations of some open for the present. Reservations of some open for the present.

## Talk of Reservation Changes

It was not revealed which of the fourteen majority reservations the mild group would be willing to modify, but compromise discussions heretofore have centered about the Article X qualification and the preamble, which requires that the reservations must be accepted by three of the Great Powers before the treaty becomes binding. There also has been talk of changes in regard to Shantung and several other subjects dealt with in the majority programme.

A protest against the action of the Senate in accepting the treaty was made yesterday by the resolution of Senator Knox (Pa.) to declare a state of peace also is said to have been made to the Republican leader yesterday by the Senate.

## Offers Ray of Hope to Wets

Some of the more optimistic expressed yesterday that the ratification would come before January 15, thus formally establishing peace and permitting the President to lift prohibition for a brief while before the constitutional prohibition amendment became effective on that date.

There were other Senators, however, who took less stock in the compromise movement, predicting that in due time it would collapse like all its forerunners. It was pointed out that President Wilson might intercede if reservations accepted by members of his party in the Senate did not meet with his approval.

For the present, however, there was every indication that Senators would go ahead with their compromise negotiations without further light from the White House. Senator Hitchcock said he had no appointment with the President and indicated that he did not intend to seek one.

There was wide discussion to-day of the activities of Bernard M. Baruch of New York, a financial adviser to the Peace Commission at Versailles, who has seen several Senators during the last week and is said to have discussed the treaty with them. Senator Hitchcock, however, that he did not regard Mr. Baruch as speaking for the President, with whom he recently had a conference.

## BRITISH WILL FIGHT IRISH SECESSION, SAYS PREMIER; WANTS TWO PARLIAMENTS

## HOWAT, MINERS' LEADER, IN JAIL

Federal Judge Anderson Says  
Kansas Chief Defies Law  
and Court.

## UNION VERSUS U. S. RULE

Check for \$10,000 Is Not Ac-  
ceptable to the Jurist  
for Bail.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.  
INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 22.—Alex Howat of Pittsburgh, Kan., president of District 14 of the United Mine Workers of America, was put in the Marion County Jail this afternoon on the order of Judge A. B. Anderson of the United States District Court, who said he desired time to consider the amount of Howat's bond so as to insure his appearance in court on Monday, when evidence will be introduced on the charge of contempt pending against the miners' leader.

At a hearing in the forenoon Judge Anderson had denounced Howat for defiance of the Lever law and the court order against the bituminous coal miners' strike, and threatened to put him in jail unless a change of attitude was shown. When court convened in the afternoon Judge Anderson asked Henry Warrum, general counsel for the United Mine Workers of America, who appeared for Howat, what he had to suggest.

"Nothing, except Mr. Howat asks as to the amount of the bond he is to furnish," Judge Anderson said, "that I want time to consider it."

## Orders Howat Behind Bars

Then, turning to Mark Storen, United States Marshal, the Judge said: "March, put Mr. Howat in jail."

Howat was arrested several days ago in Kansas. The United States Commissioner at Fort Scott, Kan., sent on to Indianapolis his own check for \$10,000. An attorney of Fort Scott had agreed to go on Howat's bond, and it is supposed he drew a check in favor of the United States Commissioner and then the Commissioner drew a check and sent it to Indianapolis. It is not regarded as a bond here, Judge Anderson said he would not accept a money bond.

"Either I have to vindicate the law or abdicate in favor of Mr. Howat," said Judge Anderson at the forenoon hearing. He added that this is a Government of law, applying alike to all men. He said there was ample ground for the Federal Government in detaining Howat in the coal situation to bring in a bill against Howat for a felony.

At the hearing last week the Government, through Dan W. Simms, Special Assistant United States District Attorney, opposed continuance of the case against Howat because he said Howat had not attempted to influence the Federal Government and was in violation of the law on November 8, and that the miners' officials had knowledge of that definition.

"This defendant," he declared, "according to the statements in the view of information which was filed here on December 3, violated this order (the court's injunction) and the Lever law every hour since that time. . . . Now the question is what shall I do?"

## Shows Lack of Good Faith

"It is perfectly plain that this man has not in good faith attempted to comply with the order of this court. It is quite apparent that there is ample ground for the Federal Government in detaining Howat for a felony. What should I do under the circumstances? Why, hold him of course. That is what I have to do. Now I have continued this case to a time when he could get counsel, as he wants, and the Government can get its witnesses here to prove as to whether he has been contemptuous, and in the meantime I am going to hold this man right here under the jurisdiction of this court."

During the routine of the Government's case by Mr. Simms it was declared that during thirty-three months before December 31, 1919, there were 364 strikes in the Kansas field under the leadership of Howat. It was stated that the Howat probably did not call all of the strikes, but that he was responsible for the organization which made them possible, and that he was feared by both operators and business men in the Kansas district as wielding a power too great for them to combat.

Judge Anderson asserted that he considered the situation in the Kansas fields as intolerable, and said that Howat would have to change his attitude toward the law and the court if he expected to secure his liberty. He declared that Howat had "breathed defiance" right here in Indianapolis and that he was going to show him that there is a Government in this country.

## Carson Says Sinn Fein Would Annex Ulster

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and the Public Ledger.  
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LONDON, Dec. 22.—Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, is still convinced that the present United Parliament is best for Ireland, Great Britain and the empire. He said in the House of Commons to-day that if the Sinn Feiners captured the proposed Irish parliament, they would proclaim a republic and annex Ulster.

## 70 MILLION U. S. LOAN TO VIENNA

Austria to Receive at Rate of  
\$9,600,000 Monthly, Lon-  
don Hears.

## ALLIES ALSO WILL AID

Chancellor Renner Says Paris  
Trip Bridged Chasm Left  
by War.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.  
LONDON, Dec. 22.—Information has reached Vienna from New York that the United States has decided to grant a loan of \$70,000,000 to Austria, in monthly instalments of \$9,600,000.

VIENNA, Dec. 22.—The visit paid to Paris by Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian Chancellor, was productive of extremely valuable results, he declared to the Assembly here to-day in reporting upon the outcome of his mission to seek aid for Austria from the Allies.

"From a political point of view my trip to Paris," said the Chancellor, "was a complete success—in this sense, that a bridge was thrown over the chasm caused by the war, which heretofore had prevented verbal negotiations between the former enemies."

"From a purely material point of view my trip was simply a prelude to a complete success."

## CURZON ASSERTS AID DEPENDS ON THE U. S.

Austria's Famous Paintings  
as Pledge for Food.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and the Public Ledger.  
Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.  
LONDON, Dec. 22.—Austria is pawning her world-famous national collections of paintings and other works of art with Great Britain, France and the United States for food. The announcement was made in the House of Lords to-day by Lord Curzon, Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He said: "The great pictures which are held in such numbers in Austria, which officials might be tempted to dispose of for other uses, are being submitted as security upon the advice of trustees of the British National Gallery. This avoids sale of the pictures at knock down prices which would be injurious to the Austrian Government and a scandal to the art loving world."

Inasmuch as Great Britain is using the unpaid balance of an American loan to supply Austria with food, indirectly America acquires an interest in the contents of the Vienna art galleries.

Lord Curzon continued: "The matter of the future rests with America. No credit system of a large scale is possible without the cooperation of the United States. If the United States, out of her abundance is disposed to help she will find no grudging or reluctant spirit upon our part."

A high British official said that the transactions of the country pledging art for food was in the nature of a bank's loan or mortgage upon a private house; that the Government was being compelled to demand full inventory of the Austria art treasures and stipulate that they be fully insured and guarded and that substantial guarantees be given that they should not be removed from their present homes.

He also made the point that were the League of Nations in operation as originally planned it would automatically become the international custodian of the Austrian art treasures.

## RULES NOT A BAR TO CANDIDACY OF WOOD

Baker Says General May Run  
for Any Office.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Secretary Baker stated to-day, in response to the question of a newspaper man, that there was nothing in the army regulations to prevent Major-General Leonard Wood becoming a candidate for the Presidency. Secretary Baker said, in answering the question, that he did not care to put himself in the position of making any comment on the possible candidacy of Gen. Wood. But, he added, the General would be free to far as army regulations were concerned, to run for any office.

## Proposes to "Handle Rebel- lion as United States Did in '60."

## DEFIES THE SINN FEIN

Problem Aggravated, He  
Says, by Outrage Against  
Viscount French.

## ERIN RICH BUT UNHAPPY

Legislatures to Have Sole  
Power to Create Single  
Irish Congress.

By the Associated Press.  
LONDON, Dec. 22.—Premier Lloyd George outlined the Government's proposals for Ireland in a long statement in the House of Commons to-day. Speaking with great deliberation and emphasis he declared:

"Great Britain cannot accept separation. The people who think Britain can be forced into it have not read the story of the last five years."

Speaking directly of Sinn Fein aspirations for an Irish Republic the Premier said: "I think it right to say here in the face of demands which have been put forward from Ireland with apparent authority that any attempt at secession will be fought with the same determination, with the same resources, with the same resolve as the Northern States in America put into the fight against the Southern States. It is important that that should be known not merely through the world but in Ireland itself."

Loud cheers greeted this declaration. In an eloquent peroration the Premier said:

"It is always the right time to do the right thing, and Britain can afford now more than ever to take the initiative. No one will now suspect her of conceding from weakness. The land that by its power destroyed the greatest military empire in the world will not be suspected of quailing before a band of wretched assassins."

"The world will know that we are entering upon the task prompted by the deep sense of justice which sustained this land through these last years of sacrifice."

House Closely Guarded.  
The House and galleries were crowded, but it was noticeable that no Nationalist members were present when the Premier began his address. Extra precautions had been taken to have guards at all the entrances and careful scrutiny was exercised in order to prevent possible Sinn Fein disturbances.

The Government's new bill provides, briefly, for the creation of two Legislatures in Ireland, one in the north and the other in the south, with full constituent powers to create a single Irish Legislature to discharge all powers not specifically reserved to the Imperial Parliament. A clause in the bill will protect the rights of minority members. The question of uniting these two Irish Legislatures into one body rests with the Irish people, the consent of the Imperial Parliament not being required.

The Premier began by remarking upon the extreme difficulty of the task, "difficult indeed," he said, "after such a discreditable outburst as has just been perpetrated at Dublin."

He characterized the attempt on Viscount French, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as one of the most cowardly and foolish incidents in the history of political crime. He was glad the chiefs of the Catholic Church had hastened to denounce it.

Reviewing the position of Irish affairs he said that nobody in Ireland wanted the act of 1914. In the existing circumstances no possible scheme for Irish home rule was universally acceptable, and Parliament must assume the responsibility and propose what it thought fair and just.

A settlement would be found, not in the enactment but in the working of a home rule scheme. He admitted that plenty of mistakes had been made on both sides; there had been also follies and crimes.

"But," he added, "we want that chapter closed—not to ask who is to blame, but to set matters right."

Ireland, said the Premier, was the only country in Europe except Russia where the classes who elsewhere were on the side of law and order were out of sympathy with the machinery of the Government. While Ireland was never so prosperous as to-day the fact remained, he declared that Ireland was never so alienated from British rule as she is to-day.

Hopes for a Union.  
Briefly, the Government's project is to set up two Parliaments in Ireland, one for the Catholics in the south and the other for the Protestants of the north and east, with a council selected from both, which it is hoped, eventually will bring about a union of the whole country under a single Parliament.

The proposed legislatures are promised very extensive powers and ample concessions, while the financial provisions are regarded as generous. Moreover, there are inducements to still further concessions and to a united Parliament for the whole country.

The powers reserved to the Imperial Parliament would include the crown, peace and war, foreign affairs, army and navy, defence, treason, trade outside Ireland, navigation, including merchant shipping, wireless and cables, coinage, trade marks, lighthouses and